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> The many tramps we had together in the fields and woods around Newfield were particularly gratifying to me, as I had on such occasions opportunity to see how unbiased and open he was in his thoughts and dealings. They were, so to speak, academic treats to me, the pupil learning from the master who was always patient and willing to impart his knowledge and overlook shortcomings on the part of his companion. In 1884 the British Association for the Advancement of Science met in Canada, and the American Association in Philadelphia. It was arranged that a joint meeting of the botanists of the two associations should be held at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on the evening of September 8. Mr. Ellis was present at that joint meeting. Here for the first time he met scores of workers in the botanical and mycological fields whom he had known by name and through correspondence. It was a great treat to him, and he often rehearsed to me the pleasure that evening gave to him. It seemed to add new spirit and enthusiasm to his future work and plans.
>
> His visits to my home were looked forward to by me as special treats, and my expectations were always more than realized. His strong cardinal points as I saw and knew him were honesty and charity in the fullest degree."

Very fitly this short account of the life and work of Mr. Ellis may conclude with a reference to his devoted wife, who ceased her work some years ago. The statement I take entire from Science, Aug. 11, 1899:

> In the death of Mrs. Arvilla J. Ellis, of Newfield, New Jersey, on July 18, 1899, there passed away another of those patient workers to whose fidelity science owes so much. Not known as a botanist, not a member of a scientific society, not the author of a scientific paper, she nevertheless contributed more to the advancement of our knowledge of the fungi than many of those whose names are frequently appended to scientific articles in the journals. Many years ago she began aiding her husband, Mr. J. B. Ellis, in the arduous labor of preparing and mounting the specimens for the 'North American Fungi' and later for the 'Fungi Columbiani,' and with her own hands bound the books in which these were delivered to subscribers. Had it not been for her help the first of these great distributions — numbering 3,600 specimens — would have been suspended early in its history, and the second — numbering 1,400 specimens — would never have come into existence. To her deft fingers, which wrought so patiently, botanical science is indebted for the more than two hundred thousand specimens of the fungi which Mr. Ellis distributed to the botanists of the world.

RUST NOTES FOR 1905.

J. M. BATES.

Finding the aecidium of Puccinia subnitens growing on several species of Chenopodiaceae, Cruciferae, and on Cleome serrulata, I determined to test it on Monolepis Nuttalliana. The culture was made April 6. May 12 several ripe aecidia were found, but many more on Roripa sinuata which grew with it and on Bursa bursa-pastoris. It is very nearly immune. Cultures made on Sophia incisa showed more affiliation than those on Bursa, some of which failed entirely. Lepidium apetalum shows itself a good host. Culture on Chenopodium hybridum failed; probably made too late. It has been made earlier this year.

April 18th I brought down from Orleans Puccinia poculiformis on Elymus canadensis to test on a hedge of Berberis vulgaris. It looked very strong, but when the aecidia appeared, I could find no more near the culture than fifty feet away, and but little more than the year before without culture. Nor could I find any such Puccinia growing within several blocks of the hedge, though abundant on Hordeum jubatum and other hosts a mile south.

May 14th I made a culture of Puccinia amphigena, Calamovilfa longifolia, on the only plant of Smilax hispida found in three years, in this region. It grows a mile away from the grass, and, the year before, had no æcidium on it. The winter before my experiment, it had been cut to the ground. The fresh shoots were therefore in fine condition for this late experiment. I had no chance to view it until June 10, when I found the whole plant covered with æcidia. As the Puccinia grows in abundance miles away from any species of Smilax in Cherry Co. there can be no doubt that it has the same faculty as Puccinia poculiformis of living over without the first stage. The appearance of this rust at the late date of May 14 is specially interesting. I hope to test it much earlier this year.

June 14, three miles west of Red Cloud, I found one plant of Oenothera biennis, about 15 inches high, with ripe æcidia *covering the under side* of the lowest leaves and unripe ones following the leaves as they developed to the very summit. As Aecidium Peckii comes in distinct sori, I saw that I had something new, and gathered all that was fit. Looking then for the clue, I found Carex Pennsylvanica growing all around it and uredo in abundance within three feet, growing scarcer as you departed from the source, until at four feet there was none at all. The patch of grass land on which it grew had been burned over, the previous winter, so that I found No. III, though of course some of it had escaped. I collected a set of the uredo. June 20 I was in Sargent, Custer Co., and found the same rust on Oenothera biennis, Oe. sinuata and Carex Pennsylvanica, in vacant town lots. Four miles out, I found it again, and the next day in Arcadia again. Dr. Bessey says he found it once in Iowa on Oe. biennis and Prof. Holway reports the same. Nov. 3, I was able to collect a set of III. on Carex Pennsylvanica at Red Cloud, and since then have made collections of same at Sargent. The III. looks like a pale weak uredo, but Prof. Holway reports it as a good teleutosporic form and a new species.

I have given these details, because it seems to me that the relationship between the two or three hosts is abundantly established. Nevertheless "to make assurance doubly sure," I have

sent material to Dr. Arthur and have made several cultures myself on different hosts of the Onagraceæ.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

MICROMYCETES AMERICANI NOVI.

Lecti a cll. Doctoribus C. E. Fairman et S. Bonansea
Auctore P. A. Saccardo.

Fungilli aliquot novi, qui hic describuntur, lecti et missi fuerunt a viris prælaudatis. Cl. Doct. Charles E. Fairman eos decerpsit prope Lyndonville, Orleans County, N. Y., non longe a lacu Ontario et notis nonnullis declaravit. Cl. Doct. Silvius Bonansea Italus, sed nunc Mexici incola, mycetes suos collegit in Monte del Disierto in Tenancingo, in quo districtu zona temperata calidae jungitur.

I.

MYCETES BOREALI-AMERICANI A DOCT. FAIRMAN LECTI

A. Teleomycetae.

1. HYPOXYLON PUMILIO Sacc. et Fairm. sp. n. — Minutum, extus e roseo isabellinum, breviter effusum, rarius in acervulos exiguos 1 mm. latos limitatum, plerumque 4-6 mm. long. 2 mm. lat., applanatum v. vix convexulum; peritheciis unistratosis perexiguis, globulosis vix 200 μ diam., medietate superiori discretis, hinc prominulis, extus tenuiter roseo-pruinosulis, intus nigris, ostiolo brevissimo lato obtuso, minutissime pertuso, fere deterso hinc nigricante, 90-100 μ diam., ascis cylindricis deorsum sensim tenuato-stipitatis, apice rotundatis, 130 x 6-8, parte sporif. 70-80 μ longa, octosporis; paraphysibus filiformibus ascos multo superantibus; sporidiis oblique monostichis, ovato-oblongis, inaequilateris, 12-14 x 5.5-6, fuligineis, crasse 2 guttatis, rarius guttulis inaequalibus 3-4 foetis.

Hab. in ligno putri in silvis pr. Lyndonville, N. Y., Sept. 1905.

Nonnihil affine *H. nectriodeo* Sacc. et Fr. et *H. nectroidi* Speg. a quibis mox dignoscitur peritheciis applanato-effusis, multo minoribus. Stroma, cui perithecia insituntur est maculiforme, pariter roseo-isabellinum. Species pertinent ad subgenus *Placoxylon* Sect. *a.*

2. XYLARIA BREVIPES Sacc. et Fairm. sp. n. — Stromatibus solitariis v. rarius binatis, lignicolis, cylindraceis, basi rotundatis paullo crassioribus, sursum sensim tenuatis, brevissime stipitatis, ob ostiola acutiuscula vix prominula asperulis, glabris, opace nigris, intus candidis, totis 2.5 cm. longis, 3 mm. diam.; stipite crassiusculo, cylindraceo, longitrorsum sulcato, glabro, nigro, 1-3